

THE GREAT VICTORY.

Additional Details of the Fight.

CRITICAL POSITION OF THE UNION FORCES.

Their Bravery and Valor Extricates Them.

THE GUNBOATS COME TO THEIR RESCUE.

HOW GEN. JOHNSTON WAS KILLED.

CHICAGO, Thursday, April 10, 1862.

The Times special, in its account of the Pittsburgh battle, says:

Gen. Prentiss and Sherman, with re-enforcements from Gen. Hurlbut, maintained their position. The attack gradually extended to the center, under McClellan, which soon became engaged with a superior force. Up to noon, these four divisions—Prentiss, Sherman, Hurlbut, and McClellan's—held the entire Rebel force in check. Although the enemy was constantly bringing up fresh troops, they gained no advantage until noon. Our lines were unbroken, except Gen. Prentiss's command. They being compelled to fall back, abandoned the camp.

Gen. Beauregard and Johnston commanded on the right and Gen. Polk on the left. Shortly after noon the enemy made a grand attack on our whole line. Our forces obstinately held their ground until the enemy buried the entire force of 70,000 men against us.

Our line fell back under the pressure, in good order, half or three-quarters of a mile, abandoning the camp to the enemy, taking a position in a semicircle on the bank of the river. Here they stood immovable, and fought obstinately five hours, the ground being fought over and over again.

The gunboats Tyler and Lexington had got within range, and from their position on the left poured in a storm of shot and shell which fairly annihilated them. Our immense siege guns had the same position on the right, so that wherever the Rebels turned they met iron hail, which scattered them like chaff. They advanced no more, but stubbornly held their position. Night came on without any change.

In the mean time Gen. Buell arrived on the opposite bend of the river, having made a forced march all day. Eight regiments were crossed, took position in the center, and immediately engaged the enemy. The fight continued with unparalleled obstinacy and appalling slaughter till darkness closed. During the night Gen. Buell crossed with 30,000 men. Gen. Nelson took position on the left, and Gen. McCook in the center.

The battle was renewed in the morning by the arrival of 25,000 re-enforcements under Gen. Bragg, who were precipitated on Sherman's, McClellan's, and Wallace's divisions. They were held in check, however, and at the same time Gen. Wilson threw himself on their right with his division, supported by Hurlbut and all the other available force.

The enemy, after maintaining their ground till 3 p.m., gave way. The decisive blow was given by Gen. Grant, who headed a charge of six regiments in person, and precipitated his whole body on the enemy's center with such desperate force that they broke and ran. Retreat at once became general. Within half an hour the whole Rebel army was falling back in dismay. Our rejoiced soldiers followed them, driving them through our camp in complete disorder. They were soon driven on broken country, where they would not form or fight. There was no relaxation in the pursuit. At the last moment the cavalry were eleven miles from the river, still following. The fugitives, exhausted, lie down and wait to be taken prisoners. We can get no estimate of our loss; it is immense, however. Some of our regiments had not above 150 or 200 left.

Gen. Prentiss displayed conspicuous bravery during the first part of the engagement, and before he was taken he had just led a gallant charge of 1,000 men against a superior force of the enemy. He was repulsed, and received a musket-ball in the arm. At the same time his horse was killed. Before he could extricate himself the enemy were upon him.

I am informed on authority direct from the Rebel camp that Beauregard made his advance on Fort Wayne, and while endeavoring to rally his men. Apparently fearless of danger, he rode along the entire front, waving his sword, shouting to his dismayed officers and frightened men. When the rest was at its height, a cannon ball struck him, crashing his skull, killing him instantly. His body was found by our pursuers and brought to Gen. Nelson's tent.

RETURN OF A UNION PRISONER FROM RICHMOND.

Col. Woodruff, who commanded the 2d Regiment of Kentucky Volunteers prior to the battle of Bull Run, and who was taken prisoner a short time previous to that memorable fight, arrived in this city direct from Richmond on Thursday evening.

The Colonel brings intelligence of the condition of our prisoners among the Rebels, and describes their treatment as cruel and barbarous in the extreme.

Col. Corcoran is still in Richmond, with little prospect of his immediate release. The rumor that he is detained a prisoner because maps and charts were found upon his person is untrue. The Union prisoners are now confined in a miserable old bacon house, where they are subjected to much hardship and suffering.

Col. Woodruff brings the following letter from John W. Dempsey, addressed to Lieut. Connolly of the 6th:

FRIDAY, APRIL 11.—**John W. DEMPSEY.**

The letter has been written on the back of one of Col. Corcoran's cards, which has also been sent to Lieut. Connolly by that gallant soldier, and which reads as follows:

Compliments of Col. Michael Corcoran, 6th Regiment, N. Y. M., who feels like a lion.

The following Union officers have recently arrived at the Rebel capital:

Major Stetson, 6th New-York.
Capt. L. O. Camp, 6th New-York.
Lieut. W. W. Smith, 6th New-York.
Brig. C. W. Tilton, 1st New-York Artillery.

Provisions are described as exceedingly high at Richmond: coffee \$1 & ½ lb.; peck of potatoes, 75 cents; one dozen of eggs, 40 cents, &c.

Col. Woodruff was met on his arrival in this city by Capt. Kirk, Lieut. Connolly, and other officers of the 6th Regiment, and escorted to the St. Nicholas Hotel, where he will be pleased to see any of the friends or relatives of the prisoners who have been confined with him, and give them such information as he may possess. It is the intention of the Colonel to recount his experience among the Rebels, in a lecture.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE.—APRIL 11.

1,000 U. S. 6c 1/2, Reg'd. 933 1160 N. Y. Central RR. .225

300 U. S. 12c 1/2 One cent. .200

War Loan Yearly. .225 19 Erie Railway. .26

1,000 Term. State 6c. .225 19 do. .26

1,000 do. .225 19 do. .26

5,000 Virginia State 6c. .225 19 do. .26

5,000 Georgia State 6c. .225 19 Erie Railway Pref. .60

25,000 Missouri State 6c. .225 19 do. .26

10,000 do. .225 19 do. .26

4,000 do. .225 19 do. .26

5,000 do. .225 19 do. .26

5,000 Ohio 6c War Loan 1863. .225 19 Mich. So. & Ind. Ind. RR. Bonds. .61

975 150 Can. RR. Scrip. .61

2,000 Mich. Co. & C. .61

1,000 Mich. Co. & Ind. RR. .61

1,000 Mich. C. & W. Ind. RR. .61

5,000 Mich. C. & Ind. RR. .61